ETJ from a County Perspective

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ETJ from a County Perspective

Basics

- Provides a buffer around municipalities to control and/or limit growth
- Provides uniformity
 - ➤ Without utilities this may not be accomplished
 - Densities are not maximized
- Small scale urban service area
 - × Utilities are likely to be extended into ETJ areas at some point
 - Once the development does occur with utilities it is generally at a higher value than without – County benefit
- Corridor Protection

Pros and Cons

Pros

- Theoretically, better development patterns City and County
- o "Holds" the land until utilities are available City
- Limits nonconformities Property owners and City

Cons

- No direct political representation in development matters owners
- Limits the use of the property until utilities are available –
 would be worth more to wait owners
- Cities don't always plan for what will really happen ie zoning doesn't match what the market demand will be – owner and County

Iredell County ETJ

- In Iredell we have zoning, subdivision, and building controls municipalities must request to expand
- Three local examples
 - Mooresville high growth, outpacing ETJ, wants more, annexes once a year
 - Statesville slow growth, some ETJ, generally uninterested
 - Troutman high pre-recession growth, large amount of ETJ, uses it wisely

Addressing the Issue of ETJ Expansion

Problem

- Numerous requests for ETJ expansion
 - No representation by municipally elected officials
 - Development controls ceded to the municipality often more stringent
 - ▼ No immediate utility availability
 - Density = new schools and more traffic
 - × Annexation is the real issue

Multiple Options

- Citizen-generated request
- Municipally-generated request
- Municipal Growth Overlay
 - In conjunction with more regulatory Land Development Code

First Steps

2030 Horizon Plan

- Established Urban Services Areas (USA)
- Set land use direction
- Introduced new concepts regarding jurisdictional issues

Land Development Code

- Put policy into practice
- Set forth the details to deal with the ETJ problem
- o Decreased the gap between municipal and county regulations
- Established overlays

Options

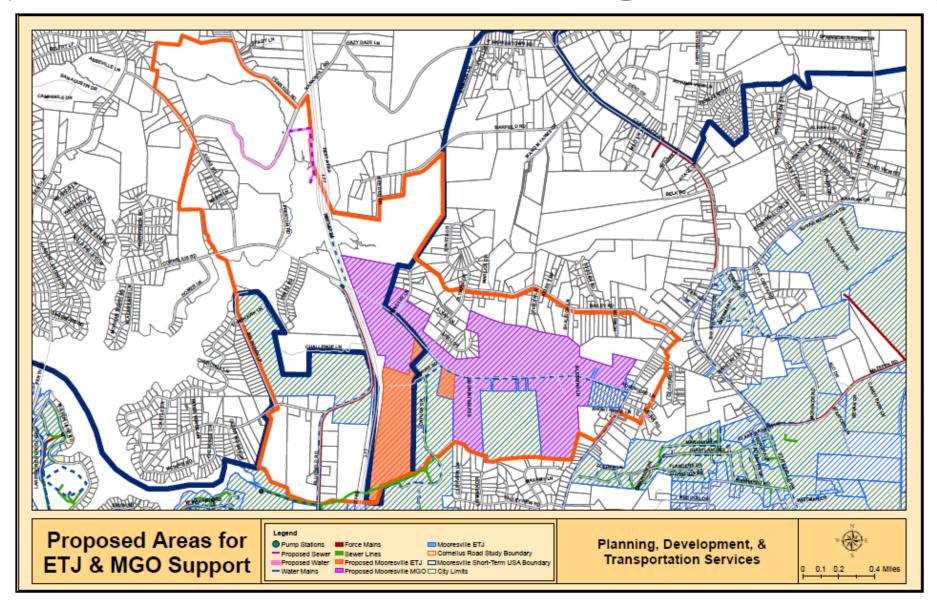
Citizen-Generated ETJ Requests

- Basic process, if the owner is inclined to request it is treated favorably
- Usually smaller tracts that are to be developed with municipal utilities
- Density is still an issue, although generally these are for relatively small commercial developments
- Public hearing is held and the Board has total discretion on their decision

Options

- Municipally-Generated ETJ Requests generally larger scale with a plan for future extension of utilities
- Requirements
 - o Inclusion in the USA
 - Higher standards and accountability
 - ➤ How have they dealt with ETJ in the past?
 - ▼ When will utilities become available?
 - What is the opinion of the school system?
 - ➤ How will the request impact traffic?
 - × What is the public's opinion?
 - Board still has a discretionary vote

Mooresville Example

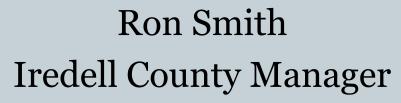


Municipal Growth Overlay (MGO)

- Zoning Overlay
 - Traditional rezoning process
 - Larger areas
- Must be within the USA
- Utilities must be available within two years of establishment
- Gives the municipality ability to comment on all development within the MGO
- Applies higher standards within the MGO
 - Sidewalks and curb and gutter
 - Stormwater management guidelines
 - No billboards

MGO

- Political representation remains with the County
- Any development that occurs has the "bones" of municipal development
- Prepares the area for future municipal development without creating serious nonconformities
- Gives the public a direct opinion in the development of the area through the zoning process



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